

**20911. Misbranding of Parkelp. U. S. v. 21 Packages of Parkelp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29933. Sample no. 24583-A.)**

This case involved a quantity of a product, known as Parkelp, and intended for use as a drug, which upon analysis was found to contain materially less of the minerals, iron, calcium, manganese, and copper than declared on the labels. The labeling of the article also bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 16, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 packages of Parkelp at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1933, by Philip R. Park Laboratories, Inc., from Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of plant material containing small proportions of compounds of phosphorus, iodine, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, copper, sodium, potassium, aluminum, and sulphur.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in a circular shipped with the article were false and misleading, since it contained materially smaller amounts of these elements than declared: "Various minerals present in three teaspoonfuls of Parkelp \* \* \* Grains \* \* \* Iron  $\frac{1}{8}$  \* \* \* calcium 2% \* \* \* Manganese  $\frac{1}{120}$  \* \* \* Copper  $\frac{1}{200}$ ." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the circular and on the carton, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Circular) "Up To Par \* \* \* 'To keep up to Par' is a simple thing, and yet only 5% of the world's population know the meaning of real health and happiness. Medical men are urging us to come to them 'before we are ill.' Preventative medicine and balanced diets are the urge of the age. In order to secure a balanced diet, including all the necessary minerals and vitamins, we must use a system that will supply a food supplement. Our vegetables and fruits, as well as bread and meats, no longer supply sufficient food minerals. Countless Physicians prescribe and administer inorganic Iodine and other inorganic minerals. Nature intended that we have them in our foods in a natural way. The rains of the ages have washed the minerals out of the soils, so that the vegetables and fruits that we now have, are minerally starved. Parkelp Supplies Needed Food Minerals. Lack of food minerals, in the diet, in proper form, have a tendency to result in Obesity, Goitre, Rickets, Nervousness, Anemia, Eczema, low vitality, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Arthritis, and many female troubles. \* \* \* The combination of Parkelp minerals in biological tests have given the effects of vitamins A, B, D, E and G. \* \* \* It is practically impossible to include in the daily diet, sufficient food stuffs to supply the Organic Minerals and Vitamins, required by the body": (carton) "Vigor-building \* \* \* The combination of Parkelp's minerals in biological tests have given the effects of vitamins A, B, D and E."

On May 15, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20912. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 128 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29886. Sample no. 35330-A.)**

This case involved a quantity of ether represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard. Samples taken from the article were found to contain peroxide, a product not present in ether that conforms to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and nonvolatile matter in excess of the limit prescribed therein.

On February 27, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 128 cans of ether at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on February 6, 1933, by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether, U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation and its own standard was not stated on the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Ether, U. S. P.", borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On May 9, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20913. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture iodine. U. S. v. Witsell Bros. Manufacturing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 29358. I. S. no. 52667.)**

This case was based on the interstate shipment of a quantity of tincture of iodine that contained iodine and potassium iodide in excess of the maximum provided by the United States Pharmacopoeia. The label failed to declare the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On May 15, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States an information against Witsell Bros. Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 28, 1932, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Arkansas, of a quantity of tincture iodine that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Tincture Iodine \* \* \* Witsell Bros. Mfg. Co. Memphis Tenn."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation of the article, since it contained more iodine and more potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters than is prescribed by the pharmacopoeia; and its own standard of strength was not stated upon the container.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article contained alcohol, and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in the article.

On May 19, 1933, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a penalty of \$50 in lieu of fine and costs.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20914. Adulteration and misbranding of ethyl borate. U. S. v. 107 Bottles of Ethyl Borate. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 29587. Sample no. 22429-A.)**

This case involved a product represented to be ethyl borate. Examination showed that the article was not ethyl borate; that it was not an antiseptic, as claimed; that it contained less alcohol than declared; and that the labels bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On December 3, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 107 bottles of ethyl borate at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce into the State of Maryland, on or about October 7, 1932, by the Emme Dental Specialty Co., from St. Paul, Minn., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid (alcohol 1 percent by volume), and water flavored with oil of peppermint. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength or purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic, \* \* \* Ethyl Borate."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the labels were false and misleading: (Carton) "Ethyl Borate, Not over 7% Alcohol, a mild but powerful antiseptic"; (bottle) "Ethyl Borate, Not over 7% Alcohol, Ethyl Borate, being a \* \* \* antiseptic mouth wash. As